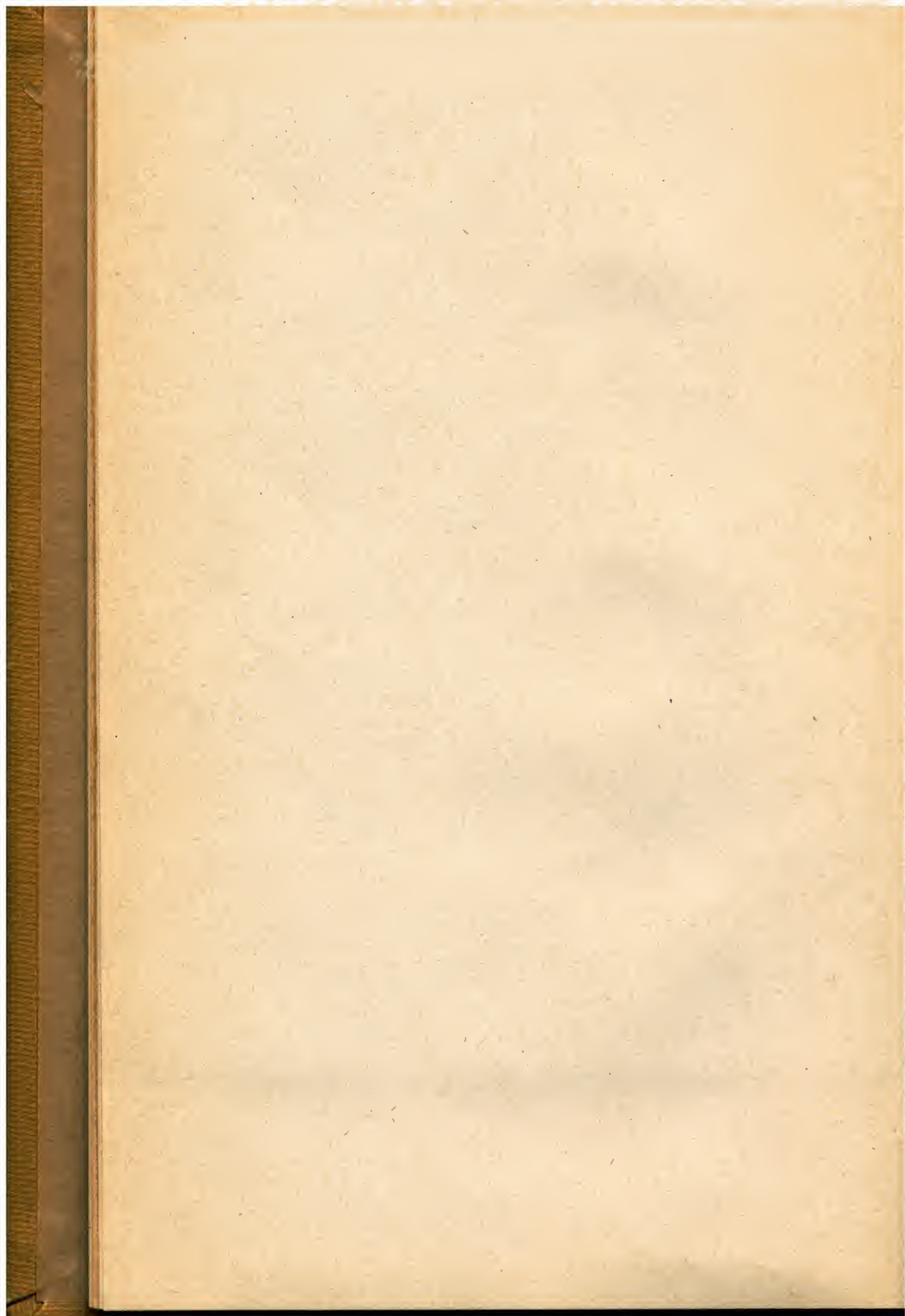


THE GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

1907 - 1944

By

ORPHA MAUD PETERS



Exercises Held Upon the Occasion of
Unveiling the Portrait of
ORPHA MAUDE PETERS

Gary Public Library

April 23, 1945

8:00 p. m.



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1907-1944

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ORPHA MAUD PETERS

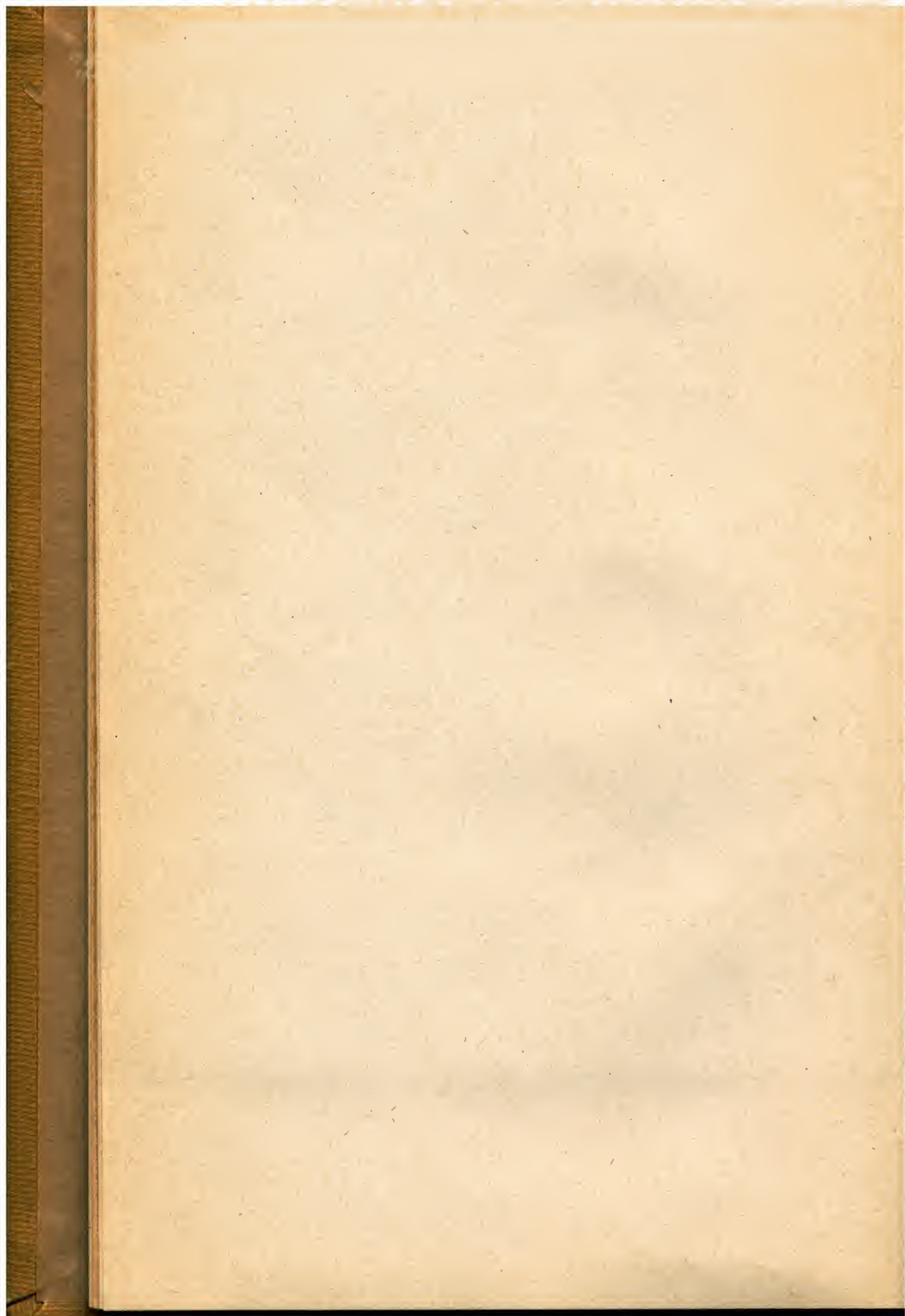
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GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Gary, Indiana

April 23, 1945



FOREWORD

The writing of history is a complicated task. The story of a single institution, even in the short span of years comprising the life of the Gary Public Library, is filled with half-remembered events and bewildering complexities. We are indeed fortunate to have this story told by one who has been an active participant in it almost from the beginning--one who has had opportunity to be behind the scenes and even to shift the scenery on occasion. The manuscript was revised and edited by Frank L. Brunckhorst and Mrs. Paul Howard.

Miss Orpha Maud Peters is a graduate of the College of Women (now Flora Stone Mather College), Western Reserve University. After one year spent in training for library work at the New York State Library School, Albany, she organized the library at Alexandria, Indiana, and spent two years as its librarian. She had been librarian at Elwood, Indiana, for two years when she was chosen by Louis J. Bailey to help him organize and develop the library in the new town of Gary.

Miss Peters came to Gary on September 20, 1909, to serve as assistant-librarian, a position she held until 1943, when under the library's retirement policy she went on half-time duty as library consultant.

It is unlikely that any single individual has done more for the Gary Public Library than Miss Peters. At four separate intervals she has served as acting librarian, one of these occasions being a very trying time in the library's history during and immediately after World War I. In addition to these administrative duties, Miss Peters has served the library in almost every other professional capacity at one time or another. She started the catalog, has carried the responsibility for circulation and reference work and for branch and extension work. Early in the library's history she tramped the rural districts obtaining support for the establishment of township branches.

Miss Peters aided in founding many of Gary's women's clubs and other cultural organizations of the city. She was the first president of the Gary Woman's Club and the second president of the College Club. Her influence has been community wide and her work and zeal have won for her love and admiration throughout the city.

Miss Peters knows intimately about the things of which she writes and her story is well worth the telling.

Paul Howard

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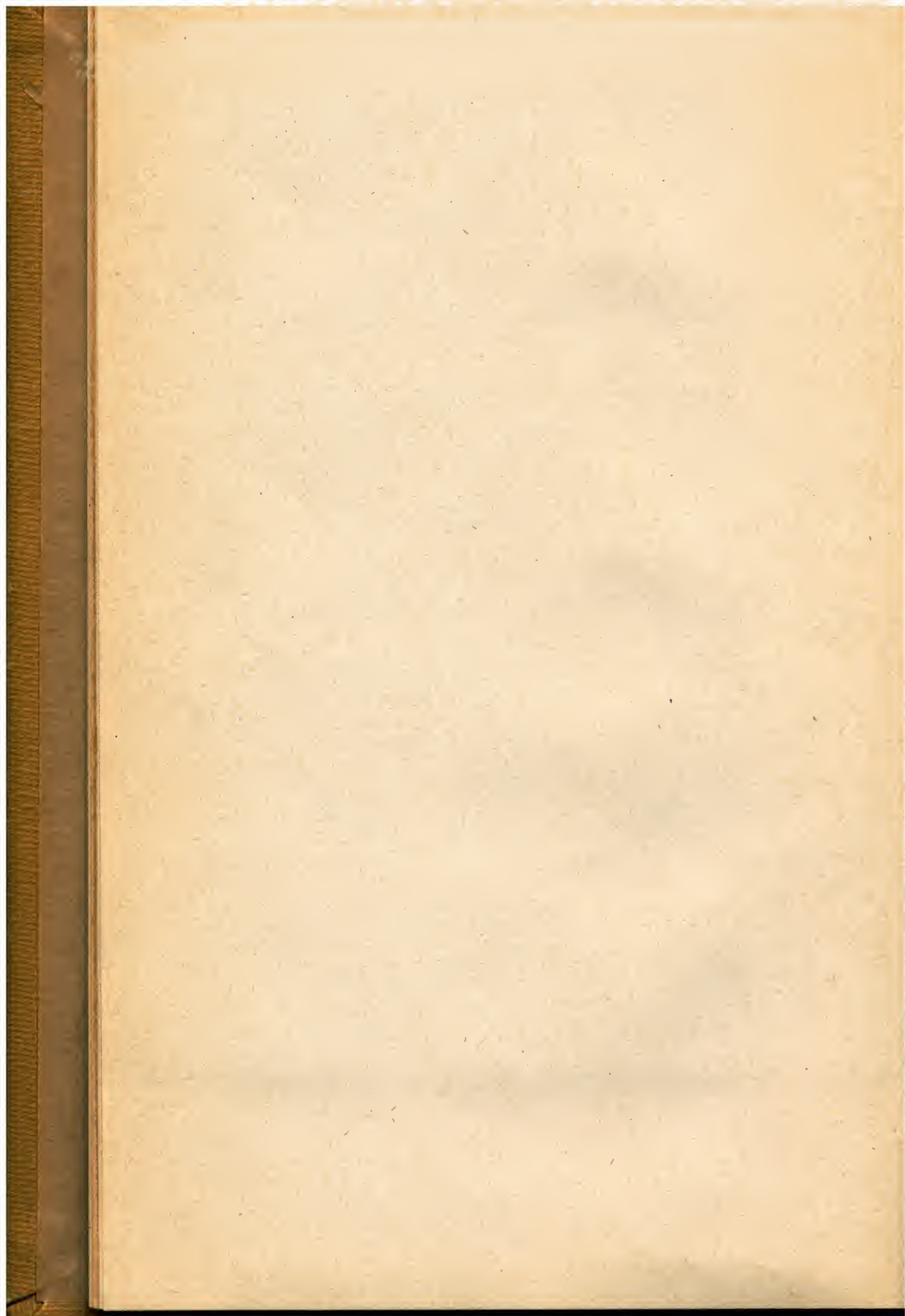
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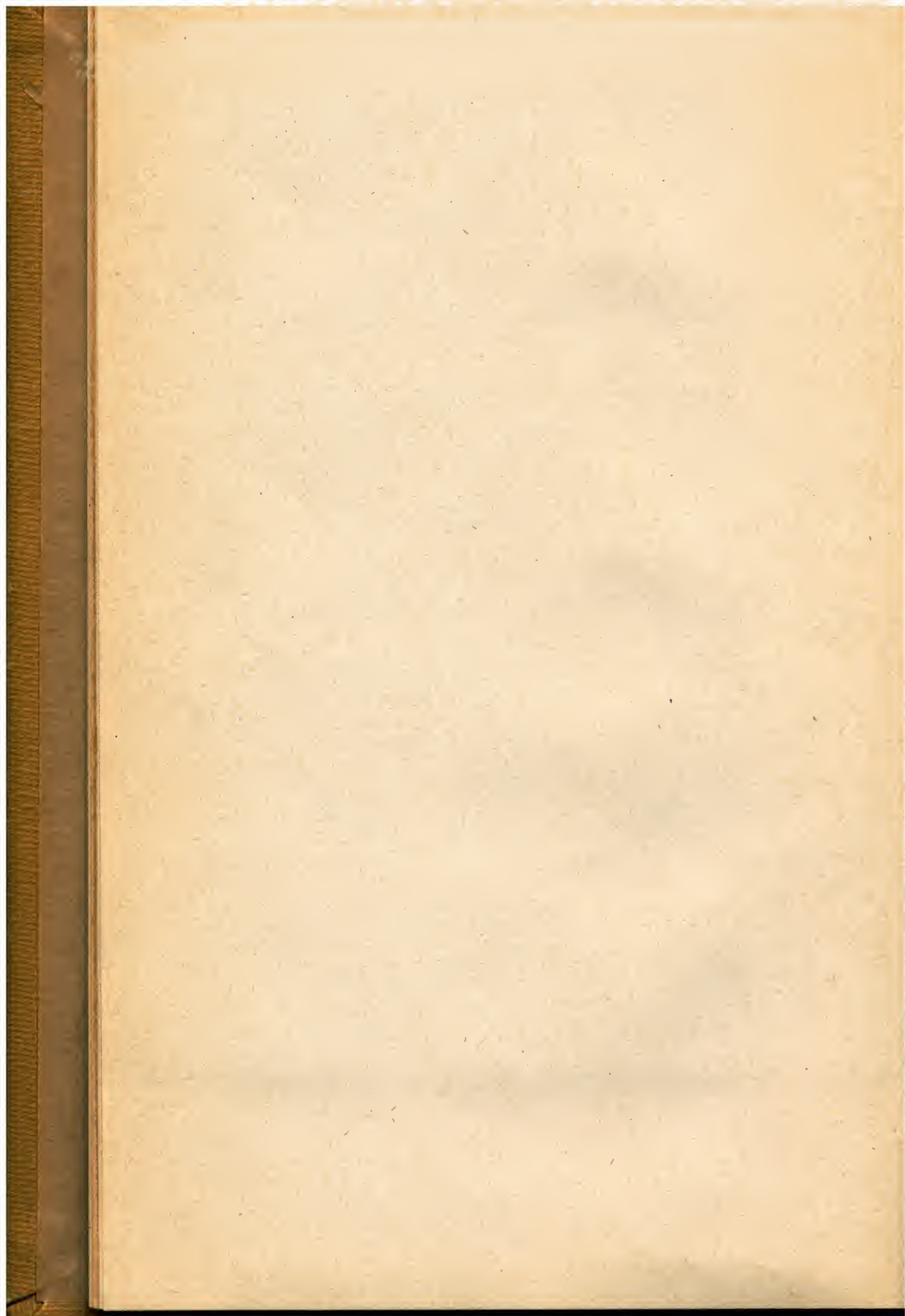


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INTRODUCTION

The story of the Gary Public Library is more than the story of a single institution. It is part of the story of a city and of a nation. During the brief span of its history great forces have moved across the world, have affected the course of empires, have altered the philosophy of men, and have by coincidence but inevitably, exerted their influence upon Gary and the Gary Public Library.

The founding of Gary, Indiana, itself was the result of these forces. In the early 1900's competition within the steel industry brought about a search for economies in operation and at the same time a desire to expand in order to gain a greater share of the available markets. These two desires were fulfilled by the establishment of a tremendous mill at the foot of Lake Michigan, the one point where the ore boats from the great Mesabi iron range could meet the railroads bringing limestone and coal from other regions. The resulting city where the laborers, the clerks, the engineers, and Mill executives were to live was called Gary, honoring Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the same time that these economic forces were bringing about the establishment of Gary, a great social consciousness was beginning to stir in the United States. One brought about an industry and the other brought schools, libraries, social agencies, and the strong civic pride which is evident today.

The story of Gary is a story of pioneering, of opportunism, of compelling growth, of striving for economic, social and cultural betterment. There have been clashes of interest, of personalities, and of peoples, set against a background of technical and economic development that has been unparalleled in history. Gary has been the meeting place for people from all over the United States and the world. Great migrations from Europe and from less prosperous sections of America have made it a melting pot.

In such a situation a combined social and educational agency such as a public library is bound to face many difficult and complicated problems. When to these problems is added the difficulty of keeping up with an ever expanding city and of building an organization in half the time usually required, it can be seen that the path has not been easy. How successfully it has been traveled can be seen in the following pages.

the wood, used a few of the books as fuel. The next day the books were moved across the sand strip that was to be Broadway, to the shanty which served as Mr. Wildermuth's law office and his home. Thus it was that Mr. Wildermuth, the town's first attorney and first school teacher, also became the first librarian. Mr. Wildermuth's term as school teacher ended in the spring of 1907, but he continued as librarian through the summer and until the new teachers arrived in the fall.

Founding the public library. The founders of Gary were men of forethought and broad vision. They planned profoundly and built quickly so that the new Steel City's residents might have the best in educational, religious, cultural and recreational facilities. Among these men were two who joined Mr. Wildermuth in founding an independent public library system and dedicating it to public service. They were William A. Wirt and Father Thomas Jansen.

William A. Wirt, the first superintendent of schools, appeared on the Gary scene in the fall of 1907. When Mr. Wildermuth turned the library books over to Mr. Wirt they agreed that the collection should be enlarged. It was Mr. Wirt who saw in the embryo library the possibilities of a great institution. Unlike many school men in Indiana who had fought for years for control of the public library, Mr. Wirt believed that a library should have an identity of its own apart from the schools so that it might contribute to the needs of the adult population as well as to children of school age.

Father Thomas Jansen, first rector of Holy Angels church, also took an early and active interest in the young library. He and Mr. Wirt, Mrs. John E. Sears, wife of the third ward alderman, and Mr. Wildermuth were members of the first board of library trustees. At their first meeting on March 30, 1908, Father Jansen was chosen as chairman and Mr. Wirt, secretary.¹ The minutes of that meeting record the following action:

"Moved by Ora L. Wildermuth that we have a Public Library and that the Board proceed to arrange for same.
Motion seconded by Mrs. John E. Sears. Motion carried."

The first permanent home of the Gary Public Library was in a store room in Morris Kahan's new building, 31 West 7th Avenue, which was leased for a year beginning August 31, 1908, at \$45 per month.

First professional librarian. A policy initiated in the autumn of 1908 has been consistently followed since that time. The board employed a good librarian, gave him free rein and advised with him as counsellor rather than

1. For details of the organization of the first board see Chapter 7
"The Library Board."

critic. Gary's first professional librarian was Louis J. Bailey, who was appointed in July and opened the new quarters on September 1, 1908.

In virgin field, Mr. Bailey took command and guided the early growth of the institution along cultural lines and stressed work with children. SERVICE, in the broadest, truest sense of the word was the basis on which the library was founded. Mr. Bailey realized the importance of gathering local history materials as history was being made and from the beginning fostered a collection of early books, maps, pamphlets, newspapers and the like. He laid a firm foundation for the librarians who were to follow him.

Mr. Bailey was succeeded in 1922 by William J. Hamilton. In 1936, Ralph Shaw became librarian, to be succeeded in 1941 by Paul Howard.

Mr. Hamilton continued the expansion era during his regime. He emphasized the circulation of books and the holding of patrons responsible for their care. Mr. Shaw introduced a re-evaluation of library services and emphasized anew the social service of the institution. He placed greater stress on public relations and publicity and introduced many innovations in the interest of better service. Mr. Howard's administration has been characterized by co-ordination of the library with other organizations in the community, an expansion of the reference functions, and an administrative re-organization of the staff.

In general, each of the librarians has moulded the library to fit the community needs; has thrown traditions of the profession to the winds when they hampered efficient library service, and has made the institution not only acceptable to the residents of the area but one of their proud possessions.

The Central Library. The need for an adequate library home was immediately recognized by the trustees and the first librarian. Efforts were initiated toward obtaining financial assistance from Andrew Carnegie. The philanthropist gave \$65,000 for the building, and the Gary Land Company donated 10 lots on 5th Avenue between Adams and Jefferson streets. The board employed Whitfield and King of New York as architects, J. J. Verplank of Gary, supervising architect, and James I. Barnes of Loganport as contractor. By August 11, 1911 work on the building was well under way.

While the building was under construction, larger quarters for the library became imperative, so the collection was moved from the 7th Avenue location to 620-24 Washington street.

The Central building was formally dedicated on November 17, 1912, with Father John Cavanaugh, President

Glen Park has the largest branch circulation. There is evident interest in home decoration and maintenance materials, club program materials, information for student use and a great variety of fiction, popular biography and travel. This branch also has greater reference use than other branches. It would seem to have more opportunity for becoming a well-rounded branch supporting a full-sized staff than any other branch in the city.

Established in co-operation with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the Gary Works Branch serves the administrative and engineering staffs of the world's largest steel mill. It is primarily an agency for reference service in the fields of metallurgy, industrial relations, production methods and business management. Within recent years materials for recreational reading have been added with a resultant gain in circulation. Because the engineers ask many technical questions, there is close co-operation with the Central Library.

Extension of services to outlying areas. One of the factors which make the Gary Public Library unique among American libraries of the same population group is the extent of its service to outlying areas. Service from Central Library into contiguous territory was accomplished with the same rapidity which marked its growth within the corporate limits. Outside the city, nine branches have been established as funds and other conditions warranted. In addition to these services, the library has developed traveling branches and deposit stations in order to reach into every section.

In 1939, when North, Ross and Hanover townships petitioned for library service, COUNTY-WIDE library service became a reality in Lake County. The Gary Public Library in 1940 was giving service to six of the eleven townships in Lake County, and the balance had service through the public libraries of Crown Point, Hebron and Lowell.

Branch libraries outside the city limits. The first branch to be established outside the city limits was in the town of Hobart. The first collection was placed in Hobart in 1913. Andrew Carnegie donated money for a building and the library moved into its permanent home January 15, 1915. Service was extended to East Gary, also in Hobart township, in 1914.

The Sam B. Woods Library, which is located in the town of Griffith, Calumet township, started as a deposit collection in 1915. Mr. Woods donated a closed bank building for the permanent home of the library, in 1939.

Service was extended to St. John township when branches were established at Dyer and Schererville in 1919. A branch was established at Chesterton, in adjoining Porter County, in 1920. North township received service

in 1939 when branches were established at Highland and Munster. The ninth branch was established at Cedar Lake, Hanover township, in 1942.

Mobile branches. In an effort to reach rural areas and sparsely settled sections of the city where a stationary branch was impractical, the first trailer to be used in Gary as a traveling branch was put into operation in 1937. This was a standard house trailer fitted up as a branch library and provided shelving space for about 1,500 volumes.

The service proved so successful that a second trailer, larger and better equipped, was purchased in 1941. The shelf capacity of the second trailer is about 2,500 volumes.

These two trailers operate on a regularly scheduled route and make stops at twenty-two locations. In 1944 they circulated 60,000 volumes.

Service to schools. The Gary Public Library has always worked closely with both the public and parochial schools of the city. This friendly relationship has evolved through the years into a mutually satisfactory program. And though the program has developed farther in the city of Gary than in the suburban townships similarity of patterns is evident.

In the first year of the library's existence supplementary materials were purchased for lending to classrooms. Some of the early public library branches were established in school buildings, and as the library began to build branches of its own they were located close to schools. Bailey, Tolleston, Roosevelt, and Glen Park branches reflect this policy today.

For a number of years the public library branches served as school libraries. This program began in a small way by scheduling class visits to the neighboring library and giving school credit for instruction in the use of the library. In 1923 an experimental program was inaugurated by which the board of education paid the salaries of teacher-librarians and paid one dollar per student for each regularly scheduled class meeting in the library. In addition, the schools paid a share of equipment and janitor costs. The teacher-librarians were employed and supervised by the library. This program was carried out in six branches. From the beginning the program was beset by difficulties--the safety of children was endangered when crossing busy streets--the diverging nature of school and public library service began to make itself felt. By 1927 the schools had found it necessary to establish elementary school libraries in their own buildings and in 1944 only a vestige of this program remained in Roosevelt Branch where classes attend the library regularly under their own teacher-librarian.

Supplementary service to the schools is still given by the public library. Classroom collections are loaned to those schools with inadequate library facilities. Collections of books are loaned for special projects, and students and teachers are regular users of the Central Library and the branches after school hours. Library trailers visit a number of schools. In 1944 the library loaned a large collection of books to form the nucleus of the Edison high school library.

In 1939 a Young Adult room was established to serve young people of high school and junior college age. In 1942 a collection of professional books and library materials was established in the Teachers' Room of the Central Library to serve teachers and social workers.

Co-operation with township schools has followed a similar pattern and has reached approximately the stage reached in the city of Gary in 1922. Branches were established in the schools at East Gary, Ross, and Munster, but with increased enrollment in the schools from 1940-42 they were crowded out of the school buildings. At Ross the branch was replaced with trailer service and classroom collections, while at East Gary and Munster separate branches were established. In 1943 a cataloged collection of 1550 books was loaned to the Merrillville high school to serve as a nucleus for its high school library.

Development of trailer libraries in 1937 opened the way for expanded services to township schools, and by 1944 a good portion of the 60,000 volumes circulated through the trailers was circulated at school locations.

Although there has been a considerable expansion of school libraries since 1927, the classroom collections of the public library have had a parallel growth so that in 1944 they reached a circulation of 90,000 volumes.

Service to hospitals. In 1925 library service was extended to the three hospitals in the city--Mercy, Methodist, and the Steel Company hospital. It has proved to be one of the most effective services the library offers. Members of the medical and nursing staffs as well as the patients are provided with books. In 1944 the hospital librarian visited or directed service in Mercy, Methodist, and St. John's hospitals in Gary, a convalescent home, Mt. Mercy sanatorium at Dyer, and Parramore hospital at Crown Point. The service at Parramore, which is the largest hospital for the care of tubercular patients in the state, is a co-operative project with the public libraries of Gary, Hammond and East Chicago, the Lake County Tuberculosis Association, and Parramore hospital participating. By 1944 the total hospital circulation was 36,689 volumes.

Film service. The newest service developed by the library is the film service, which was established in 1943. In 1944, 730 war related films, issued by the Office of

War Information, were shown to various civic organizations. Approximately 41,300 persons viewed these films. This service was made possible through the co-operation of the Garv United War and Community Chest and the local motion picture operators union.

Summary. In the thirty-six years since it was housed in a rented storeroom on 7th Avenue, the Garv Public Library has developed into a system comprising a central library, seventeen branches, 105 deposit stations, and two traveling branches. In 1944 it served a local and rural population estimated at 153,000 persons, in an area of 255 square miles. Its annual income was \$147,918, and there were 38 full-time staff members.

The book stock had grown from 936 volumes in 1908, to 232,581 in 1944. Circulation increased from 1,292 the first year to 813,560 in 1944, but reached a peak of 1,000,000 volumes in 1940, the year before American entry into World War II.

Aims of the library in the war years. At the time this history is being written, the library program is being profoundly affected by the second world war. Although all the resources of the library and all the energy of its staff are devoted to the winning of the war, this devotion has created new opportunities and new horizons of service in Garv. The war has brought about a re-evaluation of library service and a re-definition of its relation to the community.



LOUIS J. BAILEY

RALPH R. SHAW

ORPHA MAUD PETERS

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON

PAUL HOWARD

Chapter II

THE BAILEY ADMINISTRATION

1908-1922

Having sketched the broad outlines of the library's history, we shall retrace the development by administrations, detailing the establishment of branches and other phases of growth.

One of the first tasks of the library trustees in early 1908 was the selection of a professional librarian to give the leadership needed in an important institution. At their April 30 meeting, the trustees invited Chalmers Hadley, then secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission, to come from Indianapolis to consult with them about librarians who might be available for the position. By June 8 applications were invited from persons interested in the position at an annual salary of \$900 to \$1,000. In July Louis J. Bailey was appointed.

A graduate of the University of Rochester, Mr. Bailey held the B.L.S. degree from New York State Library School. His experience before coming to Gary included a year as assistant in the New York State Library and a year in the Library of Congress.

His splendid educational qualifications, wide knowledge of books, his genuine interest in people and his genial personality combined to make him an ideal leader in the establishment of the Gary Public Library. On September 1, 1908, Mr. Bailey went to work to put Gary on the library map of the United States.

Although the library on West 7th Avenue was not officially opened until December 1, 1908, Gary pioneers well remember borrowing books from Mr. Bailey over a wooden box that served in lieu of a desk. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey lived at the rear of the library since quarters in the booming town were scarce.

On opening in 1908, the library had 936 books and a traveling library of 250 volumes loaned by the Indiana Public Library Commission. Subscriptions had been placed for 75 magazines. The first month, 384 people had registered and 1,292 books were circulated. At the end of eight months the library had a total of 3,328 books, and 18,536 books had been circulated to 1,450 registered borrowers.

Miss Lucy Newlin was appointed part time assistant in January, 1909. During the first year Grace Sears, Evelyn Burke, and Mildred Gottlieb were employed as temporary assistants. Miss Orpha Maud Peters was employed as assistant librarian in 1909 and assumed her duties on September 20.

Five year plan. In September 1909, Mr. Bailey presented a five year plan to the trustees. He estimated that there would be an increase of 10,000 population each year, and that the library would have need of an additional branch each year, with an increase in book stock from 4,000 to 9,500 volumes, and an income advanced from \$7,000 to \$25,000. The records reveal that the plan was more than fulfilled.

Before the five years were over, Central Library had moved into the new building. Tolleston and Froebel branches and Emerson station had been established. Service had been extended to Hobart township, with Miller, East Gary and Hobart branches under way. The book stock numbered 32,094, and there were 2,727 borrowers. Income had reached \$21,000. Book circulation for the five years, was second to that of Indianapolis, totaling 554,637. Gary's population had swelled to 40,000.

Central Library. Perhaps the most important single event of the Bailey administration was the moving of the library into its new home at 5th Avenue and Adams streets, November 17, 1912.

The new building not only provided space for increased regular library work and the beginnings of library departmentation, but it also provided an auditorium which served as a desirable meeting place for many new organizations which were springing into being in Gary. The librarian believed that "the use of public library auditoriums for the spread of the SPOKEN word is quite as legitimate as the maintenance and use of reading rooms for the dissemination of the WRITTEN word, or of books."

The new building, which was planned so that additions could be made as library service grew, enabled the library to take its place as a real community center.

Tolleston Branch. So apparent was the need for library facilities in outlying residential communities that, even before the ground was broken for a central building, the first branch was opened in Tolleston on December 17, 1910. Quarters were in a room over the fire station, which had been used as the town hall by the former town of Tolleston. The branch was soon moved to a store building on street level. Miss Grace Fisher was the first regularly appointed librarian.

Bailey Branch. With the opening of Froebel School branch April 3, 1913, service was extended into one of the most important sections of the city, the heart of Gary's "melting pot." At first, the branch was used almost exclusively by children. The adults could not read English and adult books were circulated chiefly to those needing help in learning the language. Miss Anna Gibson was the first librarian. In the autumn she was succeeded by Miss Aidah Taylor.

More room was required, however, and another appeal to Andrew Carnegie resulted in a contribution of \$25,000 for a building which was erected at 15th and Madison streets. Library trustees spent an additional \$3,000 on the building and bought the site for \$5,200. The building was designed by A.F. Wickes and built by Marcello Gerometta. Soon after the new branch was occupied on January 6, 1918, it was named Bailey Branch in honor of the first librarian.

In co-operation with the International Institute, which since 1919 has had quarters in the basement of the building, much effective work has been done among the many nationalities who needed friendly and sympathetic assistance in becoming adjusted to new conditions in this country.

Emerson Branch. Emerson Branch opened as a station early in 1913, reaching full status as a branch with the opening of school September 8, 1914. It was quartered in two rooms of Emerson school which were especially designed and equipped for library purposes. Miss Mamie Martin was the librarian, and the branch was intended to serve both the neighborhood and the pupils of the school. The branch was closed in 1919, when all library service had to be curtailed because of World War I.

Miller Branch. Miller branch became the third city branch when the town of Miller became a part of Gary in 1919. However, while Miller was still a part of Hobart township, the Gary Public Library extended library service to that community. A branch was opened November 14, 1914, in a house on the school grounds, which was loaned by the Miller school board. Miss Florence Nelson was librarian and there were 1,130 books.

Glen Park Branch. For several years the fast-growing Glen Park community had been served by a library station in Theodore Nering's store near 39th and Broadway. In 1919 the trustees bought six lots on the east side of Broadway between 39th and 40th Avenues. A portable building, the first in Indiana to be used for library purposes, was bought and a branch was opened near the 39th Avenue intersection, with Miss Doris Hill in charge. Later, in co-operation with the public school, a teacher-librarian was employed, more books were acquired and the branch was moved into a larger portable.

THE BEGINNING OF TOWNSHIP SERVICE

In 1913 the trustees launched into a relatively new field--offering library service to rural communities in nearby townships. Under this plan the township was to levy a small tax to be paid to the Gary Public Library in return for library service. About ten percent of the total

revenue thus raised was to be used in administering the plan, while the remainder of the money collected in the township was to be spent in the township. The Gary Public Library was to furnish supervision, handling of funds, and general management, and the residents of the township were to have the privilege of using any book to be found in the system. The process was planned to give the township the advantages of highly trained technical supervision and access to a large collection of books at a very low cost.

This expansion project was under the supervision of the assistant librarian, and it was her duty to explain the plan to the people of the townships. Obtaining signatures of property owners so that a tax might be levied was a necessary first step.

Hobart Branch. The greatest possibility for service in Hobart township centered in the town of Hobart, which in 1913 had a population of about 4,000. Miss Peters presented the Gary Library plan to the Woman's Reading Club of Hobart and convinced members that a better quality library service would be available at less cost through co-operation with the Gary library. With the enthusiastic support of the club it was only a short time before enough signatures were obtained to make the library extension plan a reality in Hobart township.

With tax support assured, the Woman's Reading Club took a lively interest in founding a Hobart Branch. They purchased a site directly across the street from the high school, and the first branch was established in a small house on the property on January 5, 1914.

The library board then secured a Carnegie grant of \$16,000 and engaged A.F. Wickes of Gary to design the building, with Ingwald Moe of Gary as contractor. The building was opened January 13, 1915, with Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of "Public Libraries," as guest speaker.

Miss Dorothy Thomas was the first librarian. Others who served as librarians were Harriet Morris, 1916-20, Dorothy Wood, 1920-27, and Mrs. Bess MacGillivray, 1927-.

East Gary Branch. As a part of extension service in Hobart township, a station was founded in East Gary in 1914. Books for children were placed in the school, and a small collection for adults was placed in the post-office. Later the post office became quarters for a regular branch, with the postmistress, Mrs. Jay Lewis, in charge. In 1918 Miss Helen Patterson became librarian, retaining the post for twenty-four years, retiring December 1, 1942. The present librarian is Mrs. Bessie Marks.

Calumet township served. In May 1914 the assistant librarian spent several days in Griffith, and in Ross,



BAILEY BRANCH



HOBART PUBLIC LIBRARY

explaining the library plan of extension to people of the villages, and many other days tramping from farm to farm, telling the farmers wherever she found them--in field or barn--the advantages of library service in return for a small increase in their taxes. While a number of farmers failed to see the advantages of library service, many others became enthusiastic and more than the required signatures assured the establishment of branches in Griffith and Ross.

In 1914 Griffith was served by a deposit station in the school for the pupils and another in the postoffice for adults. In 1915 the stations were combined at the postoffice with Mrs. Clara Beesin as attendant. Two years later the station had developed into a branch with quarters established in a store. Mrs. Mary Blodgett, a teacher, was appointed librarian, and she has continued to serve through 1944.

A branch was also set up in Ross in 1914. It was centrally located, at first, in the A. A. Bothwell store room, with a collection of 300 books and 28 magazines on the subscription list. Gasoline lamps provided the illumination in the early years of the branch. For a number of years Mrs. Tillie Eichstadt served as librarian.

As a result of the library extension into Calumet township all public and parochial schools in the township were receiving service from the Gary Public Library by 1915.

Ross township. In July 1915 library service was extended to Ross township on the usual condition that it make necessary provision for maintenance. An attractive, well located branch established in the village of Merrillville in 1915 failed to survive. The extension report for 1916 related: "It is unfortunate that a petition against the library was circulated and signed by a number of people who had been misinformed and the township advisory board refused to levy a tax for the support of the library during the coming year." Soon after this occurred the people of the community held a mass meeting and a committee was appointed to investigate as to ways and means to maintain the library until a tax could again be levied for its support. However, it was not until 1939 that it was possible for the Gary Public Library to again serve Ross township.

St. John township. In the war year 1918, extension service was provided for all parochial and public schools in St. John township. Stations were installed in the villages of St. John and Schererville. A branch was opened in a store room in Dyer in April 1919. Miss Julia Hoffman was librarian when it was opened with a collection of 1,000 books and a subscription list of 30 magazines.

Porter County asks for library co-operation. In July 1919 the trustees were pleased to receive a request

for library co-operation from Chesterton in adjoining Porter county. However, the trustees found that there was no law which authorized them to give service in another county. A request to the legislature resulted in an amendment to the law permitting the crossing of county lines and the Gary library extended its service to Chesterton and all of Westchester township, excepting the town of Porter which already had a library.

When funds became available, in 1920, a branch was founded in the Harwell store, Chesterton, and at the same time service was given to the schools of the township. Miss Bertha Graubman became the first Chesterton librarian, having charge of a 1,000 book collection. In the first three months 526 patrons were registered and 6,009 books circulated. The branch has been moved several times but its size and usefulness continue to increase.

SERVICE TO SCHOOLS

In the first year of the library's existence sets of books supplementing work in the grades were chosen by the teachers and ordered by the library in quantities of twenty to thirty volumes. In the second year, the library started furnishing carefully selected and graded school-room libraries of 15 to 30 books. In the first five years, this collection grew to 49,696 volumes.

Starting in the second year, the assistant librarian visited teachers in their classrooms to find out their needs and to make the teachers better acquainted with library resources.

A few years later, stations were established in Emerson, Froebel and Horace Mann schools for school and neighborhood circulation. As branch libraries were opened, they were placed near school buildings. Classes from the schools visited the libraries with their teachers. At first these visits were irregular and were intended to acquaint the students with the librarian and with the library and its resources. Later, classes made regular visits and were given school credit for work done in the library. The librarian assembled materials in advance and helped select the books to be used, but work was done under the supervision of the teacher. A graded course of study was worked out for grades one to eight. A short credit course on classification of books, the use of the catalog and of reference books was given in Grade 9. The credit thus earned was counted on the English grade.

The Gary Public Library did not confine itself to service in the city schools, but, as library service was extended to the townships collections of supplementary books were made available to all public and parochial schools in the townships.

War years. World War I caused inroads in the library routines, services and staff in Gary, as in American libraries all over the country. Mr. Bailey was away from his post for two years and three months in the service of the nation. While the library staff carried on, Mr. Bailey spent three months in camp library work in the South, as organizer of Camp Sheridan library and supervisor of all camp libraries in Alabama and Mississippi. He was then assigned to New York City and given charge of the Book Dispatch Office of the American Library Association. Miss Genevieve Michaely and Miss Caroline Robinson of the Gary Library staff were summoned to New York to assist him. In Mr. Bailey's absence Miss Peters was acting librarian from January 1918 to March 1920.

Placed immediately on a "win the war" basis, the library was a war center in a true sense of the word. An article written by Laura Lultrell, then order librarian, tells at length some of the services given for the war effort in those stringent years. This article is on file in the Local History room. The annual library report for 1918 presents some of the highlights of the year:

"During almost the entire year the east clubroom was in constant use by the surgical dressings department of the Red Cross. This room, together with two store rooms, especially fitted up for the department, proved to be very acceptable quarters. Hobart, Griffith and Ross libraries served also as Red Cross headquarters.

"The library was headquarters for the registration of women, the Soldier's Comfort League, and it was one of the "Over the Top" stations in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Members of the staff participated in war activities as much as possible.

"The acting librarian was enrolling officer for the student nurse reserve and president of the United States Food Clubs of Calumet township. She and several other members of the staff served as lieutenants and captains in the various drives. The staff assumed responsibility of the book drive for soldiers.

"When a survey of the city was made previous to the Fourth Liberty Loan, the library took charge of the arrangements, filing and checking all survey and subscription cards."

Three major events in 1919 made that year one of the most difficult in the library's history. The influenza epidemic was at its height and library service was curtailed in keeping with safety requirements. The reading room was closed, library hours were cut and the library kept open only for the circulation of books.

It was also in 1919 that the State Board of Tax Commissioners reduced the library tax levy by 50% and left

the library with insufficient funds to carry on its orderly processes. As the library board had always maintained a balanced budget members thought it unwise to borrow money to tide the library over until the next year. In order to operate within the drastically reduced income the entire library program had to be revised. This resulted in a shortening of the hours during which the Central Library was kept open and service was cut in all the branches. Emerson Branch was closed. The book budget was cut and many other devices were used to meet the situation. The library stayed within its budget but there was a tremendous protest from the public over the curtailment of services. These protests finally reached the chairman of the State Board of Tax Commissioners in such volume that he called the president of the library board and asked him if he could not do something about the "terrible situation." The next year the library tax levy was restored to its normal rate.

In the fall of 1919 the city of Gary was under martial law because of a strike in the steel mills, and United States troops, under Major General Leonard Wood, were brought in to keep the peace. As housing facilities were scarce several public buildings were commandeered as quarters for the troops. The entire second floor of the library was turned over to them and cots were placed in both club rooms and in the hall. The troops were stationed in the library for three months beginning October 10, 1919.

Mr. Bailey returned to Gary in the spring of 1920, and the library with the rest of the nation sought a return to normal, peacetime existence.

Mr. Bailey resigned September 16, 1922, to become librarian of the Flint, Michigan, Public Library. During the fourteen years that he had presided over the library's destiny, Gary had grown from a small town to a city of about 60,000. To keep pace with this rapid development, the library book stock had reached 79,183 volumes. More personnel was added to administer to the increasing demands for service and the staff now boasted 18 full time members. In the scope and quality of work it was doing, the Gary Public Library had taken its place as an important American Public Library.



ROOSEVELT BRANCH



TOLLESTON BRANCH

Chapter III

THE HAMILTON REGIME

1922-1935

A new library regime began in 1922 with the selection of William J. Hamilton to succeed Mr. Bailey. Miss Peters was acting librarian from August 16 until the arrival of Mr. Hamilton on October 16.

Mr. Hamilton, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, attended the New York State Library School for two years, receiving his degree in 1916. His professional work included assistantships in the Minneapolis and New York public libraries and the public library of Washington, D.C. Prior to coming to Gary, Mr. Hamilton was secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission.

Continued expansion. The city of Gary continued its rapid growth in the years between 1920-30, with the population reaching 100,486 in 1930. Again the library was forced to expand if it hoped to keep up with community needs. The book stock grew from 79,183 in 1920 to 146,717 in 1930. The staff increased from 18 to 33 full time members, and the income increased from \$38,000 in 1920 to an estimated \$164,000 in 1930--an all time high in the library's history.

In this period three new branch buildings were constructed to meet the demands of the stations that had already been established. These were Roosevelt in 1923, Tolleston, 1926, and East Side, 1930.

Roosevelt Branch. A long step forward in providing book service to Gary's large Negro population was taken in 1922 when five lots near the north west corner of 25th and Jackson streets were purchased and a building, planned by Joe Wildermuth, architect, was constructed by John Largura, contractor. Prior to this time, Negroes in the central district had received library service at various stations and branches.

The branch was opened for service on January 25, 1923, with Margaret Schrock in charge. In November Helen Kinkhart was appointed, working with the teacher-librarian, Mrs. Ruth Hughes Scott. In 1929 Pearl Papka was named branch librarian and in 1931 Mrs. Etko Gaskin became teacher-librarian. She had the distinction of being the first Negro teacher-librarian in Gary.

Tolleston Branch. Although Tolleston was the first city branch established in Gary, it did not have a home of its own until 1926. The necessary rapid changing of location and librarians had been a great handicap to



EAST SIDE BRANCH

constructive work by the branch. However, in 1924 Miss Lyndell Martling was appointed librarian and remained with the branch for fifteen years. The new building was constructed at 12th and Taft streets, with Joe Wildermuth as architect and H.B. Olney of East Chicago, contractor.

East Side Branch. Since the Emerson school branch had been closed in 1919, Gary residents of the "East Side" had not had adequate library facilities. To improve this situation, the trustees bought three lots at 5th Avenue and Georgia Street. Plans were drawn by Joe Wildermuth and the \$50,000 East Side Branch was constructed by H.B. Olney, East Chicago, contractor. The building was opened in May 1930, with Miss Mildred Becker as first librarian.

Alcott Branch. To meet the need for better service in the eastern section of the central district, the Alcott branch was established in a rented store room at 1914 Connecticut, August 1924, with Mrs. Etka Gaskin as librarian. In 1928 the branch was moved to 1800 Connecticut.

With the opening of the Edison school, the New Brunswick district was in need of service. The library bought three lots on the corner of 7th Avenue and Burr Street in 1929, but funds have not yet been available for building a branch.

In 1922 the Miller branch was moved from its location on the school grounds to a store building at 546 South Lake Street. In 1944 it was moved to its present location, 566 South Lake Street.

Remodeling at Central Library. With the tremendous increase in book stock, the need for additional stack space was becoming more and more acute at Central Library. Because of the lack of money in the depression years, it was impossible in 1931 to enlarge the building as originally planned by adding a wing to each end and extending the stacks to the north wall. Additional stack space was provided, instead, by eliminating one-third of the north end of the auditorium. Installation of an elevator gave access to the top floor and made it possible to shelve back numbers of magazines in the clubrooms and the attic. The remodeling was completed at a cost of approximately \$6,000.

Service to schools. In 1923 a proposition for closer co-operation between the library and the schools was presented by William A. Wirt, Superintendent of the Gary Schools. At his suggestion and with his co-operation, trained children's librarians were employed to handle the regularly scheduled classes from schools near libraries. A dollar per child for each child enrolled in the library classes was allowed by the school for the purchase of books. The teacher-librarians were paid by the school board but were chosen and supervised by the library. The work started at Central Library and in four of the

branches. Schools at a distance from a branch received service as before.

There were advantages and disadvantages to this arrangement. Under changing methods of instruction the library at a distance from the class rooms worked a hardship, especially on the smaller children. After 1927 the schools began to establish their elementary libraries in school buildings. The librarians in these school libraries at first were selected and supervised by the public library, but gradually they were placed in charge of teacher-librarians. Thus it was that in the period between 1927-30 three types of library service existed side by side; branch libraries serving school classes, school libraries under the supervision of the public library, and school libraries under the supervision of teacher-librarians.

Finally the school took over the supervision of all the libraries in school buildings. Special classroom service is still maintained in one branch library located adjacent to the very overcrowded Roosevelt school.

In spite of the change of supervision, close cooperation with the schools continued to exist, and supplementary service was given to all the school by the public library. Classroom collections were loaned to those schools without adequate library facilities and collections of books were loaned for special projects.

Hospital service. In 1925 the Gary library established one of the most important and effective phases of library work in Gary--the service to hospitals. Under the direction of Miss Mildred Gottlieb, extension director, and Miss Margaret Wallace, loan librarian, the work was organized and put into service in the three city hospitals--Methodist, Mercy, and the Steel Company Hospital. Miss Wallace was made hospital librarian, and under her direction the hospital service has become recognized not only in Gary but in neighboring cities and states as well.

Detroit charging system at Bailey Branch. Frequent change of librarians at the Bailey Branch had been a severe handicap to continuous service until Miss Ethel Else was appointed in August 1926. Miss Else remained as branch librarian for nearly ten years. During this time one of a long series of innovations leading toward simplification of library routines was installed experimentally at Bailey Branch. The Detroit charging system in which the patron does a portion of the work was tried under Miss Else's supervision and later adopted throughout the system.

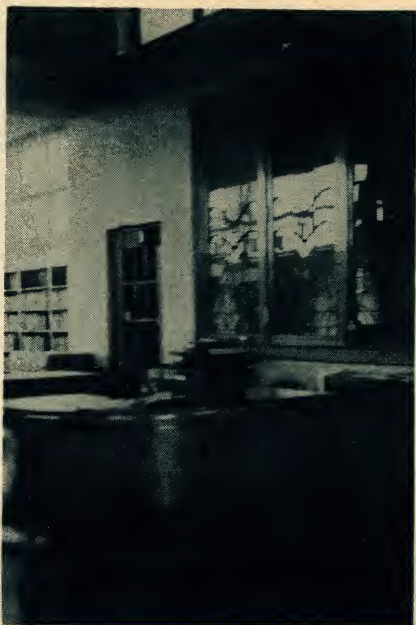
Depression years. The economic depression affected the Gary Public Library in much the same way it did other libraries throughout the country. Banks failed, staff salaries were cut, vacations were taken without pay, library hours were cut, book budgets, binding, everything had to be cut. Strict economy in every department and

along every line had to be enforced. Staff members resigned and their places were not filled.

At the same time the Gary library felt the increased demand for library services which was evident in other libraries all over the country. People without money turned to the library for recreational reading. Others came for information and study until the library was used more than ever before. Circulation increased in 1930 and 1931, but as the effect of lack of funds began to be felt service was hampered and circulation decreased until more funds were available. However, many of these gains were permanent and library service in Gary has never settled back to pre-depression levels.

Beginning in Mr. Hamilton's regime, the library for a number of years--until 1942 when the Works Project Administration came to an end--had continual help from various federal agencies. The National Youth Administration (NYA), the Public Works Administration (PWA), along with the predecessors of the latter--CWA and ERA--while presenting some problems, also made possible many projects which could not otherwise have been accomplished. One of the major projects was the indexing of Gary and Lake County newspapers from their founding up to 1942. This project of the WPA was nearing completion when the agency disbanded. The greatest value to the library from these federal agencies resulted from assistance in building maintenance and from clerical work which relieved the regular staff of a great many duties which had formerly taken time away from their professional work.

Mr. Hamilton resigned December 1, 1935, to become librarian of the Dayton Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.



GLEN PARK BRANCH

Chapter IV

THE LIBRARY UNDER SHAW

1936-1940

With the beginning of economic recovery there came another library administration. While the trustees sought a successor to Mr. Hamilton, whose resignation was effective Decembdr 1, 1935, Miss Peters was again acting librarian.

Ralph R. Shaw was appointed librarian March 1, 1936. He was a graduate of Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, and had B.S. and M.S. degrees in Library Science from Columbia University. He came to Gary from the Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

By 1936 the days of cutting book budgets and salaries were receding and a spirit of confidence in the possibility of increased expansion and service was evident. The library's building program, which had been interrupted by the depression, was resumed with the help of the PWA.

Glen Park Branch. The board had received repeated requests from the people of the Glen Park community for a more adequate and permanent building than the portable which had been the branch home for years. Finally, through the aid of the PWA, the long hoped for branch building became a reality in 1938. Joe Wildermuth was the architect and Lawrence Largura was contractor. Mrs. Catherine Glueck was librarian when the branch was moved into its new home. She was succeeded by Miss Lyndell Martling in 1939.

Addition at Central. Difficulties in housing the library's expanding collection have already been indicated. In 1931 an expansion of the book stacks had cut down the auditorium space and later a further expansion had reduced the space devoted to circulation and other public services. By July 1939, through the fortunate aid of the Public Works Administration, a long deferred addition was built as a west wing under the supervision of Joe Wildermuth, architect, by Thomas and Jensen, contractors.

The completion of this west wing made possible the first major re-organization of the library into well-defined departments. The wing housed a major reading room with greatly expanded open shelving, an enlarged acquisition department and a workshop and garage. Through the transfer of these activities from the original building enough space was gained to organize a young people's department and to house the local history collection, the extension department and business office more efficiently.

Sam B. Woods Branch. Sam B. Woods, a pioneer resident of Griffith, Calumet township, donated a former bank building to the library for use as a branch in Griffith. After being repaired by the board, the Sam B. Woods Library was dedicated September 20, 1939, with Mrs. Mary Blodgett as librarian.

Alcott Branch. In 1925 John Gunzenhauser had donated a site at 19th and Georgia for a future branch for the Alcott community. However, in January 1939, two more centrally located lots at 17th and Maryland were bought, and the portable building which had formerly served the Glen Park Branch was moved to this location. The trailer had brought books to the district from 1937 to 1939.

Mrs. Charlotte Miko took charge of Alcott Branch in 1936 and has served continuously since that time. Her accomplishment as a linguist especially qualifies her for work in this branch because it serves many nationality groups.

Gary Works Branch. In January 1940 what is thought to be the first public library branch to be located in an industrial plant was founded in the Administration Building of the Gary Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. Since the founding of the library, there had always been close co-operation between the library and the steel corporation, and an extensive and well-selected collection of technical books had been built up. To make possible better service to mill executives and employees, a collection was prepared for use and installed in the mill. Miss Mary Hamilton, for many years a steel mill secretarial employee, was appointed librarian. The unit aids not only individuals but training classes directed by the personnel manager of the mill.

Library trailer. In 1936 a standard house trailer was purchased and fitted up as a branch library to serve outlying areas efficiently and at small cost. The adoption of a trailer instead of a bookwagon or bookmobile was the result of a close analysis of costs and services. The initial cost of the trailer was extremely low when compared to that of a bookmobile, and operating costs were low because the same truck and driver used for library deliveries was used to tow the trailer. As a result of this analysis the Gary Public Library pioneered in this field and its innovation has been widely studied throughout the library world.

COUNTY-WIDE library service. In response to a petition by taxpayers the Board of County Commissioners levied a tax making it possible in 1939 for the Gary library to serve the remaining parts of Lake County not already receiving library service. Branches were established at Highland and Munster, while other rural sections were served by stations and by the trailer. Ross township, which had not received library service from the Gary library since 1916, was again being served.

Book charging by microphotography. Mr. Shaw, interested in achieving better service without increasing the budget drastically, introduced various efficiency methods which enhanced the institution's previous record as a laboratory for innovations. Many time-wasting routines were eliminated as mechanical aids were introduced.

Charging books to patrons by microphotography was a startling innovation. Librarians considered it the most radical change in issuing books since the Detroit system of self-charging was installed in 1929 and later copied in Gary. In the ALA Bulletin, Vol. 35, pp. 504-10 Mr. Shaw reported as follows on microfilm charging:

"In installing photographic charging, with one exception, no changes in materials used in self-charging are necessary. The only change is the numbering in consecutive order of the date due cards. By the simple pressing of a button, the book card, date due card and borrower's card (or any other mark of identification) are photographed on about an eight of an inch of 16 mm. film."

Photographic charging was not only accurate but eliminated many time and money consuming steps in the circulation routines. The necessity for filing charges when books are loaned and searching for them when the books are returned has been eliminated, notifying patrons when books become overdue has been simplified, and the cost of the process amounts to only about 15 percent of the savings affected.

The photographic charging machine was installed at Central Library in 1939. War conditions have prevented installation of this method in the branches.

Reproducing catalog entries by stencil. Cataloging has always been one of the most time consuming, meticulous and costly of library procedures. In an effort to eliminate repeated typings of the same information on book, book card, book pocket, shelf list card, and numerous catalog cards, Mr. Shaw used an Elliott addressing stencil and adapted the machine so that after a single typing all of the information could be reproduced mechanically. This has proved to be of great value to a library system with seventeen branches which buys many duplicate copies of most of its books.

Marjorie E. Bowers, head of the Gary Public Library Acquisitions department, describes the process in the Library Journal, June 1940, pp. 462-3, as follows:

"The use of Elliott addressing stencils, introduced by Mr. Shaw, has reduced the mechanical part of cataloging and preparation work with the result of a 45 percent increase in production, no increase in

staff and with a very small expenditure of money. It necessitates much less typing and since the same stencil is used for a shelf list card, book card and book pocket, much time in revision of preparation work is eliminated."

Newspaper files filmed. In co-operation with the Gary Post-Tribune, microfilming of Gary newspapers was begun. This project was brought up-to-date in mid-1944 and is being kept current. The Gary library has a complete file, on film, of the Post-Tribune since its founding as Gary Tribune in 1907.

Bound files of the daily newspaper are no longer necessary, since a machine is available for patrons' study of the films. The reading machine serves a dual purpose, as circulation assistants use it for reading microfilm book charges.

Publicity emphasized. Mr. Shaw emphasized publicity and spent much time and effort placing information about the library before the public. One of the methods employed to increase Gary residents' consciousness of its public library was observance of "Gary Library Week" in 1938. Sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the project made a considerable impression. In 1939, in co-operation with Indiana University, the library sponsored a public forum. An average attendance of 65 persons at nine meetings was recorded.

Through the years the Gary Public Library had ranked high in usefulness, but a high water mark in book circulation was reached in 1940 when the total exceeded 1,000,000 volumes. This was a year in which records showed a decrease in many American libraries.

Staff welfare. Keeping abreast of the times in regard to staff welfare, Mr. Shaw introduced the five-day, 40 hour week in the Gary library. Through his interest, most staff members took advantage of an annuity offered jointly by the American Library Association and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A form of pension for employees was adopted by the trustees on Mr. Shaw's suggestion. The plan, providing for the automatic release from major responsibilities at the age of 65, was adopted and went into effect in March 1941. Under this plan employees are retained at half-pay for half-time work.

Mr. Shaw left Gary November 10, 1940, to become librarian of the Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D.C.

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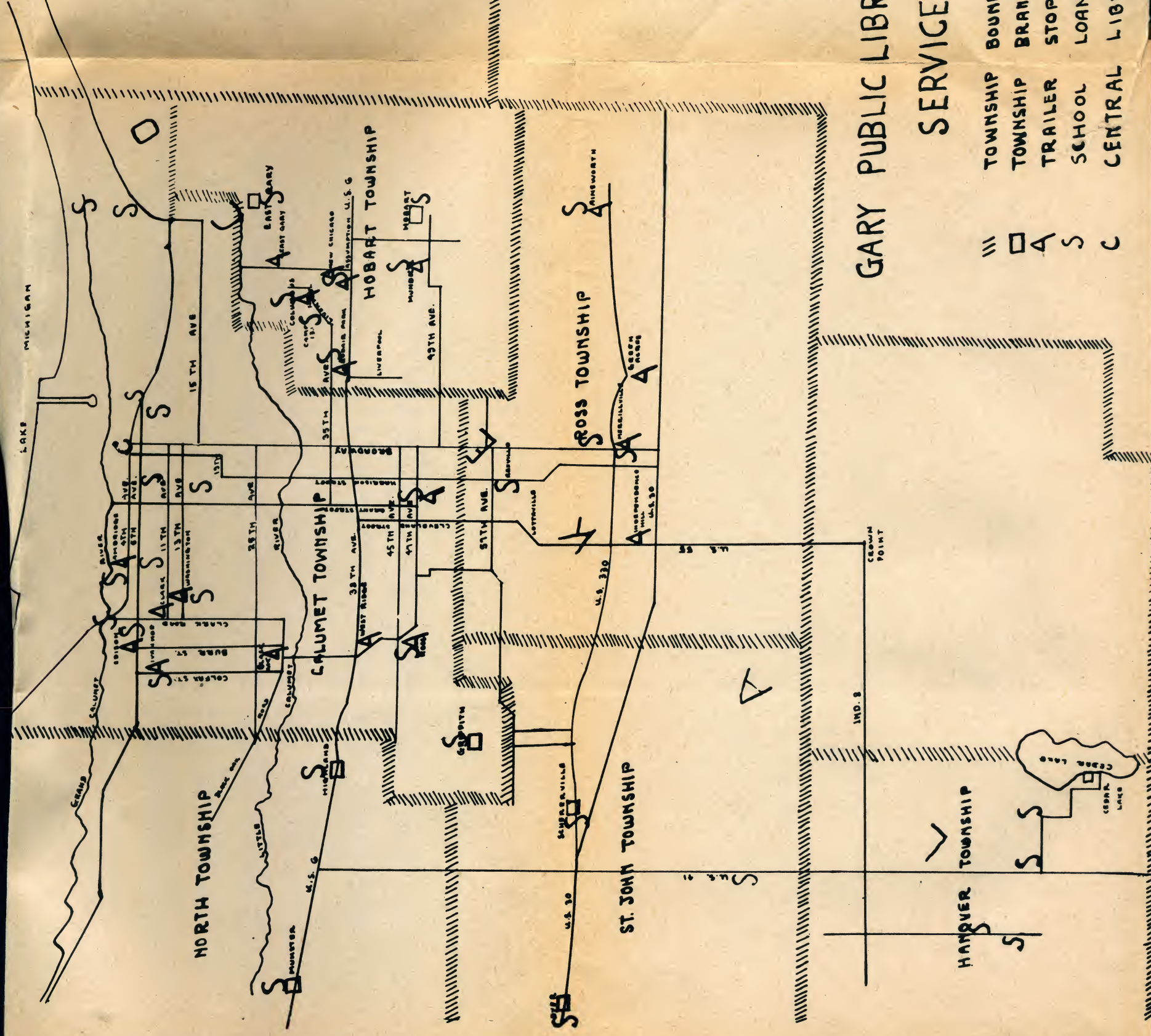
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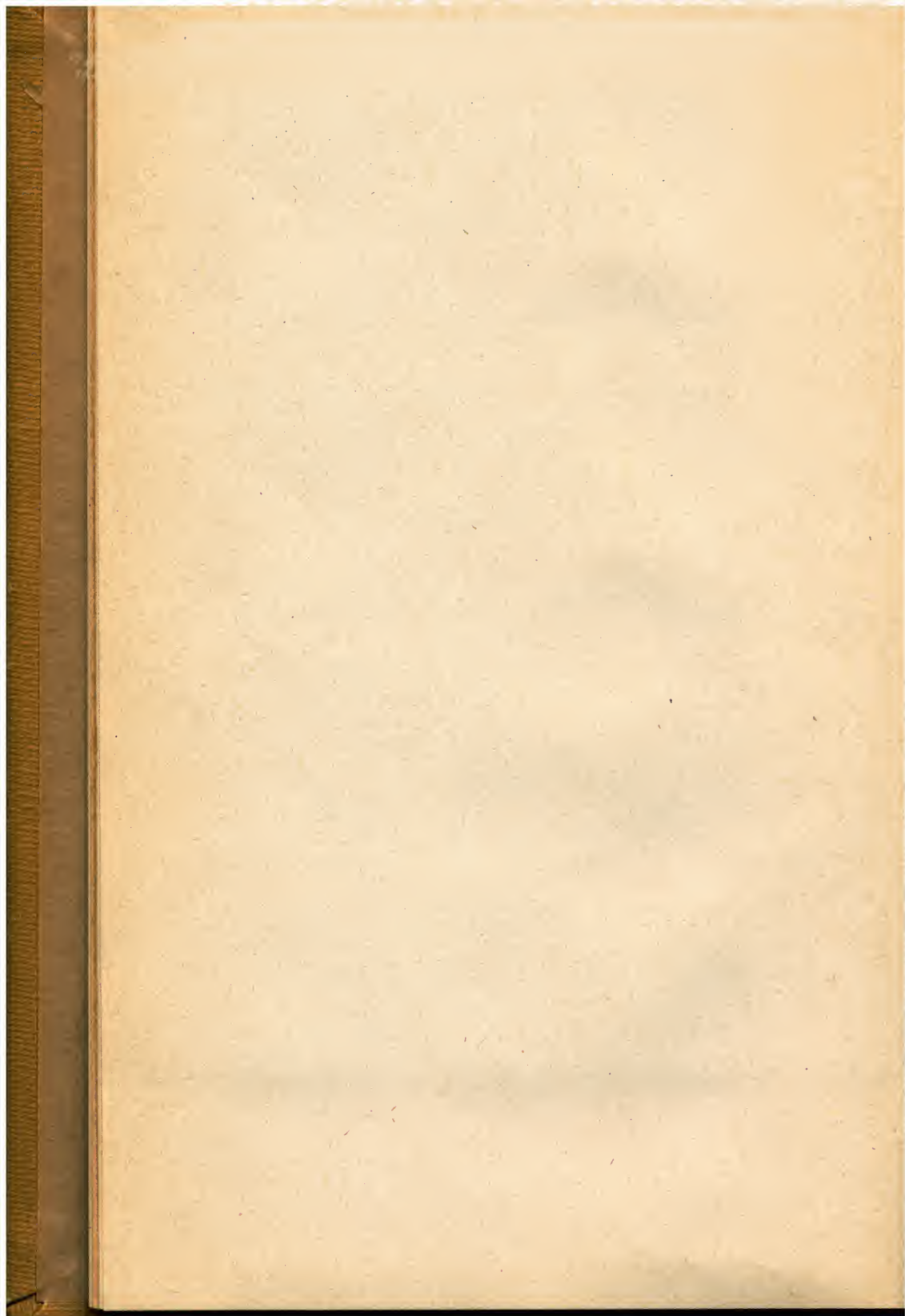
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GARY PUBLIC LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE AREA

- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES
- TOWNSHIP BRANCHES
- TRAILER STOPS
- SCHOOL LOANS
- CENTRAL LIBRARY





Chapter V

THE HOWARD ADMINISTRATION

1941--

Miss Peters was again acting librarian from the time Mr. Shaw left on November 10, 1940, until Paul Howard reported as his successor on February 4, 1941.

Mr. Howard received an A.B. degree from the University of Oklahoma, a B.S. in Library Science from the University of Illinois, and an M.S. from the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago. His previous assignments were as librarian, Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell, Oklahoma; librarian, School of Mines and Metallurgy, University of Missouri, Rolla; and head of the Industry and Science department, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

In the four years of his administration, Mr. Howard has emphasized the library's extension into community life, has continued to widen the service in the townships, has introduced administrative changes looking to a more effective staff and use of the physical plant, and has established more definite personnel policies. Greater emphasis has been placed on the reference services, with the result that the calls on the reference department have increased twenty-five percent per year for four successive years.

The library's building program was halted by American entry into World War II in December 1941. However, some expansion of physical properties has been carried out.

Roosevelt Branch. The population of the district served by the Roosevelt Branch had increased to such an extent that the branch building which was built in 1922 was inadequate to meet increasing demands. In 1941 an addition was added which doubled the size of the building, and a new roof was put on the old part of the building. The work was rushed to completion just before building materials were "frozen" because of the war. Miss Lynnette Wiggins, trained Negro librarian, was librarian when the building was dedicated in 1941. She resigned in 1944 to accept a similar position in Chicago. Her successor, also a trained Negro librarian, is Mrs. Ferne Browne.

Because the near-by Roosevelt school is so much in need of extra class-room space, certain classes from the school meet regularly in the Roosevelt Branch library.

Alcott Branch. Plans were completed for the construction of a new building for Alcott Branch. Funds were available and some materials had been purchased, when all

building projects had to be delayed until after the war. The portable which was used for a branch had been sold to make room on the site for the new building. The branch is now quartered in a rented store room at 1649 Delaware.

Beginning in 1941, collections of books were placed in Delaney Community, Duneland Village, and Ivanhoe Gardens, government subsidized housing developments.

Township branches. The pattern of evolution which appeared in Gary in the 1920's became apparent in the library's township service in the 1940's. War industries brought a great migrant population to northern Lake County and as a result the township schools became so crowded that library branches located in some of them were crowded out. Branches were removed from Ross, East Gary, and Munster schools. Service was continued at Ross school by traveling branch, at East Gary an adult branch was established in a rented building, while at Munster a small building was purchased in 1944 and moved to a site near the school building. A new branch was established at Cedar Lake, Hanover township, in 1942.

The most significant of these moves was at Munster. The small building, 20 x 20 feet, with a permanent collection of books, although open only part-time, provided better service than a trailer, at a lower initial cost, and lower operating cost than a permanent branch. Since there are many small residential communities scattered throughout the area it is likely that this type of library unit will become popular and practical in the post-war years. The total cost of the unit including books and equipment is less than \$4,000.

Traveling Branch. A new trailer was purchased in 1942 with a resultant increase in service to township schools. The new trailer, specially designed as a library branch, is 22 feet long, shelves 2500 books, is insulated throughout and equipped with lumiline lights. Heat is furnished by two charcoal stoves. It is called the Traveling Branch to distinguish it from the smaller trailer

Departments relocated. Various departments were relocated in the Central Building for more effective access and use. The children's department was moved from the second floor club room to the basement where there is an outside entrance. The rapidly growing extension department was given quarters adjoining the children's room. These two departments occupy all the space forming the auditorium when the building was new. The Young Adult room was moved from the basement to the main floor so that the patrons of that age group might have easy access to the reference department.

The Local History department was given a room of its own in the east club room on the second floor. All books on Gary and Indiana history and books by and about



TRAILER SERVICE

Indiana authors are located in this room.

An important liaison with the public school teachers and the department of public welfare was formed with the creation of a professional library for teachers and social workers. The west club room on the top floor of the main building was set aside for this purpose and was comfortably furnished.

Personnel policies. Early in his administration, Mr. Howard instituted a staff bulletin to which staff members were invited to contribute and in which the librarian and department heads keep members officially advised on changes in routines, policies and the like. This publication is issued monthly. Organization and departmental problems are discussed at monthly staff meetings.

As a preliminary to more definite personnel policies, separation of clerical and professional work was undertaken. Order preparations and binding routines were made clerical. Book selection was established as a responsibility of the professional staff working directly with the public.

The trustees' resolution on retirement, previously recorded, went into effect in 1941. Miss Mabel Tinkham was the first staff member to go on half-time duty under this plan. She was placed in charge of the Local History room. Under this plan, Miss Peters was relieved of her duties as assistant librarian in 1943 and was assigned to the position of library consultant. In this capacity she has worked with many organizations, aiding them in their programs as an advisor on reading materials.

A joint staff-board committee, under the guidance of the new assistant librarian, Mr. Sealock, made a job analysis leading to a classification and pay scheme.¹ A sub-committee revised the personnel code. Each department outlined its procedures. The classification and pay plan, the personnel code, and the department procedure outlines will form a staff manual.

New assistant librarian. When Miss Peters was retired under the above plan, Richard B. Sealock was appointed to the post of assistant librarian. Mr. Sealock, who began work in Gary August 1, 1943, took his A.B. degree at Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, a B.S. in Library Science at the University of Illinois, and an M.S. at Columbia University. Prior to his appointment in Gary he had served in the Order and Branch departments and as head of the History department of the Queensborough Public Library, and as head of the department of History, Biography and Travel at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

World War II. With the beginning of World War II the library again, as in World War I, became the official

1. For details of this plan see Chapter VI.

war information center for home front activities. Wide use was made of war films issued by the Office of War Information and other federal agencies, by means of a co-operative sponsorship with the United War and Community chest which helped finance the services of motion picture operators. Book lists issued by the Council of Books in Wartime were distributed. Pamphlets and books about the war in all its phases were added to the library collection and publicized freely.

Volunteer civilian defense workers were listed in 1942 and in the period of time in which the danger of air raids was still thought to be great, an air raid shelter was fitted up in the basement of the Central building. The librarian and various members of the staff took active part in many local organizations that were aiding the war effort.

Funds which were available for the building of Alcott Branch were invested in war bonds when construction of the building had to be delayed on account of the war.

Mr. Howard's war activities. As in World War I, when Mr. Bailey was called upon for special war time service, the Gary library board was again asked to lend the librarian for wartime service. Mr. Howard was granted a leave of absence to become chief of the library program division of the Office of War Information in Washington. Mr. Sealock was made acting-librarian on September 1, 1943, when Mr. Howard assumed his Washington duties. In February 1944 Mr. Howard was designated as an expert consultant in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. His task was to help plan the consolidation of the existing book collections that the War Department maintained in the Pentagon building, and to act as technical adviser in the organization of the Pentagon Library. He resumed his duties in Gary on May 1, 1944.

Post-war plans. Although a new wing was added to the Central building in 1939, the library is again crowding the available space. Long ago the auditorium, which was a center for community activities and library programs in the Bailey and Hamilton administrations, had to give way to other more pressing library uses. The club rooms of the earlier days are now housing permanent collections of books. As the city grows, so must the library grow if it hopes to keep the place it has won through the years. With this in mind, the librarian has made a report to the trustees recommending the building of a memorial library to commemorate realistically and usefully Gary's service men and women of World War II. In 1944, detailed recommendations for this project were presented for the consideration of the City Council's War Memorial Committee, members of which were Hobart D. Wiggerly, chairman, Miss Katherine Patton, and Oscar L. Conway.

By the end of 1943, the trustees owned for future branches, besides the Alcott site, two lots at the northeast corner of 5th Avenue and Taft, three lots at 7th and Clark Road, and a site at 19th and Georgia.

With improvements in the physical properties contemplated, plans were also in process for an expansion of work with children, additional audio-visual materials, and for an increase in personal services to groups and individuals.

Chapter VI

EVOLUTION OF THE STAFF

Changes in size, personnel and organization of the staff were an integral part of the library's evolutionary growth. What an institution like the public library is and does depends to a considerable degree on the quality and loyalty of its staff.

The library has been highly favored in this respect. Staff members have always had an active interest in their city and in their profession. They have taken part in the work of community organizations and in their state and national professional organizations. Each of the five administrators has served as president of the Indiana Library Association and staff members have served on committees and programs. At no time for at least twenty years has the Gary Public Library failed to participate actively in the affairs of the American Library Association and of the Indiana Library Association by having a staff member serving as an officer or committee member.

In January 1909 Miss Lucy Newlin was appointed part-time assistant, thereby becoming Mr. Bailey's first aid. In that first year the Misses Grace Sears, Evelyn Burke and Mildred Gottlieb were also employed as temporary assistants. Miss Orpha Maud Peters was employed August 9, 1909, as assistant librarian--the first full-time assistant for Mr. Bailey.

In the early years the library assistants did various kinds of library work as the need arose. In the little store room on 7th Avenue two or three persons did all the work that was to be done circulating books and taking care of reference work. By 1913, however, when the library was housed in the new building various departmental functions had been quite clearly defined. There were circulation, reference, catalog, extension, and children's departments. The assistant librarian started the catalog, but not until September 1911 was there a stated reference and catalog librarian. Miss Mabel Tinkham was appointed to fill that dual position.

More staff members were added as the years continued and the needs demanded. By 1944, thirty-eight full-time employees were members of the staff, besides pages and numerous part-time workers.

Staff meetings. In 1914 Mr. Bailey inaugurated bi-weekly staff meetings. A variety of programs emphasized various phases of library work. The underlying purpose was to bring about a more complete knowledge of books and materials, to profit by suggestions of staff members and

to give opportunity for "greater uniformity in understanding and promoting the regulations necessary to the orderly working of the library service."

Staff meetings have been carried on more or less regularly since 1914.

Re-organization of the services. The first major re-organization of the library departments was effected by Mr. Shaw in the interest of greater efficiency. The reference and catalog departments were separated. Book ordering, classifying, cataloging, binding, and mechanical preparation were placed in one department, which was designated as the acquisitions department. Space for this department was made available when the new wing was added to the Central building in 1939.

Re-organization under Howard. In 1944, following Mr. Howard's return from Washington, another re-organization was ordered "in an effort to establish lines of authority and responsibility for operation of the public service of the library."

Two general divisions were created--adult services division, and extension and children's division. The adult services division under the assistant librarian, Mr. Sealock, was given responsibility for the reference room, young adult room, and the acquisitions and circulation departments. It was also to serve in an advisory capacity to the extension and children's division on adult work in the branches.

The extension and children's division under the direction of Mrs. Rezia Gaunt had responsibility for all adult library service in the city of Gary and in the townships, with the exception of the Central Library. It was responsible for all children's work in the system--both in the city of Gary and in the townships. It served as an adviser to the adult service division on such problems as registration and circulation records.

The heads of the two divisions, the librarian and the administrative assistant formed an administrative council, consulting with department heads and branch librarians on problems pertinent to a particular department or branch. The two division heads were granted full responsibility and authority in their own divisions. Mr. Sealock, as assistant librarian, was designated as the ranking staff member and had charge when the librarian was absent.

Staff association. As a corollary to the re-organization, the staff, in the summer of 1944, organized into an association with Mrs. Myrtle Belshow as president. Previous to this a committee of the staff had prepared recommendations for improvement of personnel, pay schedules, and similar matters.

Among the proposals was one asserting the desirability of a job analysis, a job classification and salary schedule. The board granted several staff association requests and authorized the preparation of the job classification and salary schedule by a joint staff-board committee. Representing the staff on the committee were Richard Sealock, chairman, Marjorie Bowers, Helen Norris, Martha Taylor and Lydia Kirchoff. Miss Margaret Southwick and Mrs. Fred Borns represented the board.

The committee findings and recommendations were presented to the trustees at their last meeting in 1944. The proposals were approved by the trustees and were to go into effect January 1, 1945.

Job classification scheme. A resume of the job classification report follows:

The scheme, for the first time in Gary, set up pay ranges based on American Library Association recommendations, one of which was that fifty-five percent of the budget be devoted to salaries. This was made possible by budgetary increases voted by the trustees, effective January 1, 1945.

The job classification followed ALA recommendations and established three grades of professional service, exclusive of the librarian and the assistant librarian. Department heads had a salary range from \$2,400 to \$2,760; experienced professional assistants had a minimum salary of \$1,860 and a maximum of \$2,200; less experienced professional assistants had a minimum of \$1,620 and a maximum of \$1,800. All professional positions required five years' college training, one of these to be in a recognized library school.

For sub-professional service the brackets extended from \$1,200 to \$1,560.

Two grades of clerical service were set down: grade 2, paying a minimum of \$1,140 and a maximum of \$1,320; and grade 1, paying from \$960 to \$1,080. Two special service categories were established.

Both the librarian and the trustees indorsed the following special recommendations of the committee:

That advancement within a grade be on the basis of a satisfactory personnel rating sheet and department head's recommendation to the librarian. That when a staff member qualifies for a higher grade by obtaining additional education or experience, his promotion be recommended to the librarian by the department head, provided there is a satisfactory rating sheet and a satisfactory supervisor's report.

That a permanent staff-trustee committee be appointed to continuously study the effect of the

leaders, present and former staff members, and friends of the institution banqueted in the Y.M.C.A. on June 20, and then adjourned to the Central Library for the homecoming reception. Miss Peters and Mrs. Borns, a member of the board, were in charge of the arrangements.

Chapter VII

THE LIBRARY BOARD

Gary's Public Library gained its high standing by a combination of circumstances, chief of which was first-rate leadership. The institution has been blessed not only with professional administrators but with library trustees who have given freely of their time and talents, without recompense other than personal satisfaction. High standards were set early in library history and were achieved and maintained.

As a result of this wise leadership the institution has kept free of politics and political influence. The librarians, though answerable to the trustees, have always been given free rein in the administration of the library.

On invitation of the American Library Association, a committee of Gary library trustees,¹ in 1944, prepared a manifesto in which the duties and responsibilities of library trustees were set forth. The article "Speaking for Trustees" was written by Miss Margaret Southwick, vice-president of the board, and was published in the ALA Bulletin of December 1944. As representative of the ideals maintained by the Gary board through the years, the highlights of the manifesto are quoted here:

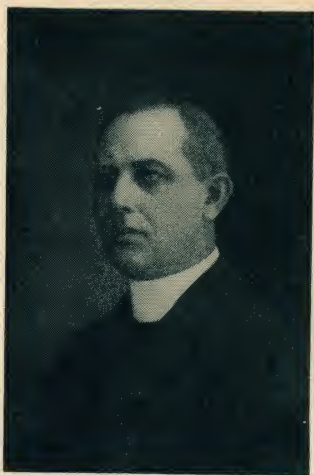
"No trustee can expect to meet new conditions and help solve problems without study. Therefore, the trustee will study....He will study how to improve both the amount and the quality of library service, and will not shy from approving new services or from discarding out-of-date materials, as the need requires...."

"He will interpret the library to the community, explaining its services and its needs, gaining support for its program, and helping to secure an adequate tax levy. He will find many ways, if he studies, to serve the library in the community...."

"He will in all things study to make himself genuinely useful to the librarian, remembering always, of course, that it is the librarian who is the administrator of the library, not he...."

"Nor will the trustee limit his concern to his own community. The better the library service there, the more zealous will he be helping to extend service to the 35,000,000 persons in the United States who are without benefit of libraries. It may

1. Members of the committee were Miss Margaret Southwick, chairman, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth and Mrs. J. G. Wilkinson.



Msgr. Thomas Jansen
1908-1913



Ora L. Wildermuth
1913--

LIBRARY BOARD PRESIDENTS

be possible for his own library to establish small branches or book trailer stations in outlying districts. If it is, the trustee will be alert to the need and to the possibility of extending the usefulness of his institution."

New horizons for trustees. The paper expressed new horizons for trustees:

"The library is in process of rapid change. The comfortable routine of the board meeting...has been disturbed....Now the library is taking inventory of its material and personnel, meeting with other agencies for co-operative planning, developing new policies, re-educating itself to a more dynamic participation in community affairs. The trustee as representative from his community and spokesman of it on the board is forced to do some hard and constructive thinking...."

The first library board in Gary. The first library trustees, who held their first meeting March 30, 1908, constituted a "dummy" board, since it had no legal status. Under the new public library law of 1903 five years' residence in a town was required for membership on the board. This was impossible in Gary as the town was less than one year old when the library was started. So it was that the library board was organized under the old school board library act of 1883. This was done with the understanding that when the city was old enough, change would be made to the regular library law. Not wishing to take the entire responsibility for the library, the school board appointed a board of four members to organize and manage the public library. The actions of this group were passed on by the school board thus making the transactions legal. Members of the first board were Reverend Father Thomas Jansen of Holy Angels Church, president; William A. Wirt, superintendent of city schools, secretary; Ora L. Wildermuth, lawyer; and Mrs. John E. Sears, wife of the alderman of Gary's third ward.

Independent library board established. By June 11, 1911, the statutes had been amended making the residence requirement for members of the library board one year instead of five.

"Following out the principles agreed to in the beginning, the School Board on June 20, 1911, passed a resolution tendering to the Trustees of the Gary Public Library the entire library system as it was then developed. There was a similar resolution by the City Council on July 3, 1911, and on July 10, 1911, the new library board held its first meeting. Under the law the Common Council appointed two members, the School Board two members, and the Judge of the Circuit Court three members. The first appointments by the

Common Council were Father Thomas Jansen and Mrs. William R. Brown. The School Board appointed Mr. John A. Gross, General Superintendent of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Plant, and Mr. George M. Hunter, Superintendent of the American Bridge Plant. Judge McMahon of the Circuit Court appointed Mrs. Homer J. Carr for one year, Miss Annie Klingensmith for two years and myself for three years. Father Jansen was elected president of the board, continuing in the position he had occupied. Mrs. Brown was elected vice-president.² Mrs. Carr was secretary.

"A Library Board so constituted is unique in America in this respect: that under the law of Indiana it had full power to levy its own taxes without supervision or control by any other body or board. In no other state in the union is there such a law. There was a very similar law in Iowa, but the Supreme Court of Iowa held the act unconstitutional, while the Supreme Court of Indiana sustained the constitutionality of the Indiana act and it has ever since remained the law. However, in later years, the legislature gave the State Board of Tax Commissioners the power to review and reduce levies not only for library purposes but for all other governmental functions, and still later the Tax Adjustment Boards were created."³ Since the establishment of the Tax Adjustment Boards, the library has always worked out its annual budget in conference with representatives of the Taxpayers Association.

Balanced budget. Despite hardships created during the first World War when the State Board of Tax Commissioners cut the library's appropriations in half, and again during the economic depression of the 1930's, the trustees have adhered to a balanced budget. No money was lost in closed banks although Gary had thirteen bank failures. No money was borrowed. In order to meet emergencies library hours were reduced, staff size reduced and vacations eliminated, and the purchase of books and equipment was curtailed.

One of the dividend-paying policies of the trustees for many years was the practice of levying a tax annually, at the rate of five mills per \$100 valuation, to create a Sites and Building Fund. The plan worked well for years. Branch sites and buildings were paid for in cash from this fund. However, pressure from the Gary Taxpayers' Association finally compelled abandonment of the practice. Since then the board has resorted to bond issues to finance additions and new buildings.

2. Ora L. Wildermuth, "The Gary Public Library" (Paper read at the Gary Rotary Club, January 20, 1944). (Typewritten)

3. Ibid., p. 11

Library trustees associations. Since the formation of the first state and national trustees' associations, members of the Gary Library Board have taken a prominent part in their activities. Ora L. Wildermuth has served on trustee committees in both the Indiana State Library Association and the American Library Association, and has headed the state organization. In 1944 Mrs. Fred Borns was chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Trustees Division of the A.L.A. Miss Margaret Southwick was a member of the Executive Committee. Gary board members are regular attendants at national and state library association meetings.

Judge Wildermuth honored by the A.L.A. In recognition of his long and distinguished service as a library trustee, the American Library Association awarded Judge Ora L. Wildermuth a citation on June 7, 1943. He was one of two so honored that year in the United States. Judge Wildermuth, who was responsible for founding the library in 1908, has been a member of the board since the first board was appointed in 1908. He was made president of the board in 1913 and has held that office continuously since that time.

Another member of the present board who has given long and faithful service is Richard Hotchkiss, who was appointed in 1913, and has served as secretary since 1915.

Miss Margaret Southwick became a member of the board in 1928 and has served as vice-president since 1934.

Other members of the board in the order of their appointment are Mrs. J.G. Wilkinson and Charles M. Leary, 1935; Stephen M. Jenks, 1938; and Mrs. Fred Borns, 1940.

COMPARATIVE TABLE
December 1, 1908 - December 31, 1944

Date	Books	Circulation	Borrowers	Population of Gary and rural Territory Served	Branches	Income	Full time staff members
Dec. 1908 (A)	1,186 (B)	1,292 (E)	384	8,000 (G)	0	\$ 7,000.00	1
Jan. - Aug. 1909	3,328	18,536	1,450				
1910	11,508	48,870 (E)	3,148	13,000 (G)	0	7,000.00	1
1920	79,183	418,155	24,571	16,802 (G)	1	10,000.00	3
1930	146,717	644,560	35,107	63,000	10	38,000.00	18
1940	210,409	1,022,518	48,904	119,680	13	164,000.00 (E)	33
1944	232,581	813,560	37,156	148,864	14	118,035.67	41
				148,944	17	147,918.00	59

KEY:-

- A - Library established September 1, 1908. Opened to public December 1, 1908
 B - Includes 250 volumes loaned by the Indiana State Library Commission.
 E - Estimated
 G - Gary

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Indiana Library Association and published in the Gary
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- Luttrell, Laura
Library War Work, 1917-1919
- Southwick, Margaret
The history of a long partnership
- Wildermuth, Ora L.
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Rotary Club, 20 Jan. 1944)

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Gary Daily Tribune
Gary Evening Post
Gary Evening Post and Daily Tribune
Gary Daily Tribune
Gary Evening Times
Gary Post-Tribune
Gary Tribune; Weekly
Northern Indianian

LIBRARY BOARD MEMBERS

Present Library Board - 1944

Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, President 1908 - date
 Miss Margaret Southwick, Vice-President 1928 - date
 Richard Hotchkiss, Secretary 1913 - date
 Mrs. Fred A. Borns 1940 - date
 Mrs. Jesse Wilkinson 1935 - date
 Stephen Jenks 1938 - date
 Charles M. Leary 1935 - date
 Mrs. Frankie Helman, Calumet Township Trustee
 Henry S. Evans, Hobart Township Trustee
 Michael J. Kolling, St. John Township Trustee
 John F. Pillman, Westchester Township Trustee

FORMER BOARD MEMBERS

August, Rabbi Garry J.	*Jansen, Father Thomas
Barnes, Louis E.	Johnson, A. G.
Hobart Township Trustee	Westchester Township
Boyd, Alexander	Service
Ross Township Trustee	*
Brown, Mrs. William R.	*Klingensmith, Annie
	Kunert, Mrs. Karl
*Call, Harry	
Carr, Mrs. Homer J.	Martin, Ina
*Feder, Dr. William	*Ridgely, Edgar A.
Fisher, Mr. A.M.	
	Schaaf, Mrs. Mary Grace Wells
Gerlack, Joseph	Calumet Township Trustee
St. John Township Trustee	Sears, Mrs. John E.
Gettler, Paul	Seyl, Mrs. P. W.
Goldsborough, F. M.	*Stommel, A. W.
Westchester Township Trustee	St. John Township Trustee
Green, John B.	
*Greenlee, Mrs. C. M.	*Werner, Mrs. Fanny
Gross, John A.	Hobart Township Trustee
	Williams, William
	Calumet Township Trustee
Harms, John	*Wirt, William A.
Hobart Township Trustee	*Wood, John J.
*Hunter, George	Hobart Township Trustee

*Indicates person is not living.
 Unless otherwise indicated, persons represent the Gary constituency.

PRESENT LIBRARY STAFF

Paul Howard - Chief Librarian
Richard B. Sealock - Assistant Librarian

GARY STAFF:

Becker, Mildred
Belshaw, Mrs. Myrtle Marks
Belson, Harold
Benedict, Mrs. Ilo
Benkert, Helen
Bills, Mrs. Martha
 see Taylor
Bartley, Patricia A.
Bowers, Marjorie
Boyd, Lois
 see Shroll
Browne, Mrs. Ferne
Brunckhorst, Frank L.
Buford, Mrs. Margaret

Cooper, Mrs. Irma L.
Cox, Ruth M.

Danyi, Elizabeth
Davis, Mrs. Vivian Funcannon
Denesuk, Mary
 see Komechak-

Erkekedis, Helen

Fifield, Mrs. Theresa
Funcannon, Vivian
 see Davis
Fusillo, Sylvia

Gaunt, Ina
 see Wilson
Gaunt, Mrs. Rezia Rowley
Gullette, Mrs. Irene

Hamilton, Mary
Heveder, Ann

Keller, Louise
Kirchhoff, Lydia
Komechak, Mrs. Mary Denesuk
Kuruzovich, Catherine

Larson, Doris
Letherman, Dorothy
 see Mitchell

Magrammes, Demitria
Marks, Myrtle
 see Belshaw
Martling, Lyndell
Maxwell, Mrs. Esther
Miko, Mrs. Charlotte
Mitchell, Mrs. Dorothy
 Letherman

Norris, Helen

Peters, Orpha Maud

Shingle, Sylvia
Shroll, Mrs. Lois Boyd
Sizemore, Mrs. Josephine
Sloan, Julia
Streeter, Josephine

Taylor, Martha
Tinkham, Mabel

Vickers, Mrs. Leona

Wallace, Margaret
West, Mrs. Agnes
Williams, Dan A.
Wilson, Mrs. Flo
Wilson, Mrs. Ina Gaunt

TOWNSHIP STAFF:

Blodgett, Mrs. Ed.
 Griffith Librarian
Brewer, Harriet
 Dyer Librarian

Corts, Mrs. S. F.
 Schererville Librarian

Jackson, Mrs. Ruth
 Cedar Lake Librarian

Keller, Mrs. Jennie
 Munster Librarian

Marks, Mrs. Bessie	Kanost, Donna
East Gary Librarian	Hobart Assistant Librarian
MacGillivray, Mrs. Bessie	Banks
Hobart Librarian	Swanson, Matilda
	Chesterton Librarian

BUILDING STAFF

Michael Hartman, Superintendent

Armstrong, Jesse	Goldner, Agnes
Balogh, Mrs. Mary	Hanson, Alfred
Bodkin, Mrs. Priscilla	Kupec, George
Dudash, Mrs. Elizabeth	Stanovich, Mrs. Julia
Fosmore, Clair	Taub, Mrs. Anna

Zaideman, Neal

FORMER LIBRARY STAFF MEMBERS

The following is a list of former staff members.
There is no claim to absolute completeness and it does not
include pages and many part time people.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Anderes, Mrs. Catharine | Curtis, Helen |
| see White | Custer, Mrs. Louise Loos |
| Anderson, Anna M. | Danielczik, Marie |
| Andrews, Josephine | Davis, Ethyl |
| Aylesworth, Mrs. Anna Harnack | Dawson, Elizabeth |
| Baboo, Mrs. Pearl Papke | Dickinson, Madalyn |
| Badertscher, Mrs. Elizabeth | see Ryan |
| Van Winkle | Dietz, Elsie |
| Bailey, Louis J. | see Gallagher |
| Bakker, Mrs. Peter H. | Doll, Mrs. Theodore |
| Baluk, Mary | Dudgeon, Edith M. |
| see Moshier | Dunbar, Mrs. Lois Pocock |
| Barnes, Anita | Echterling, Mrs. Julia Hoffman |
| Baker, Mrs. Charity | Eichstadt, Mrs. Tillie |
| see Barnes, Mrs. Samuel A. | Else, Ethel |
| Barnes, Mrs. Samuel A. | Evans, Jean |
| Bayer, Mrs. Mary O'Meara | Eytcheson, Esther |
| Beatty, Ivone | |
| Beckman, Mrs. August | Ferris, Mrs. Barbara Leroy |
| Black, Louise | Fifield, Mrs. Ann Hotchkiss |
| see Holt | Fifield, Madalyn |
| Blackham, Mrs. Dorothy Thomas | see Oliver |
| Boris, Lillian | Finnerty, Mrs. Winifred |
| Boye, Mrs. Inger | Wheeler |
| Brennan, Wintress | Fisher, Grace |
| Brink, Mrs. Helen Nelson | Fisher, Maureen |
| Brown, Gladys M. | Forgey, Mrs. Gladys Harmack |
| Brunswick, Caroline | Ferguson, Harriet Movis |
| see McKeel | |
| Bryan, Mrs. Zella Mae Spencer | Gallagher, Mrs. Elsie Dietz |
| Buehler, Gertrude | Garbett, Mrs. Ruth Miller |
| Buenting, Florence | Gaskin, Mrs. Etka B. |
| see Schadd | Geir, Hazel |
| Bugay, Mrs. Frances Povlinski | see Spencer |
| Bundy, Catherine | Gibson, Anna |
| see Glueck | see Marsh |
| Burton, Alice G. | Glancy, Mrs. Lois |
| | see Wood |
| Campbell, Clara E. | Glawe, Bess |
| Campbell, Ruth Hayward | Glueck, Mrs. Catherine Bundy |
| Casement, Lois | Goldman, Mrs. Olga Schevchik |
| see Spencer | Goodall, Harriet |
| Carr, Zada | Gore, Elizabeth |
| Clary, Mrs. Lois Gross | see Hinton |
| Cox, Mary F. | Gottlieb, Mildred |
| Crull, Mrs. Charlotte | see Mahala |
| Culver, Mrs. Laura Lyon | |

- Graff, Elizabeth
 see Kenvin
 Graham, Mrs. Florence Nelson
 Grant, Margaret
 see Grant
 Grant, Mrs. Margaret Grant
 Gregg, Mrs. Aidah Taylor
 Gross, Lois
 see Clary

 Haman, Theodora
 Hamilton, William J.
 Hammond, Mrs. Martha Hugus
 Harnack, Anna
 see Aylesworth
 Hartman, Mrs. Harry
 Hayward, Ruth
 see Campbell
 Hill, Doris
 see Turner
 Hinton, Mrs. Elizabeth Gore
 Hoffman, Julia
 see Echterling
 Hogan, Marie
 see Robbins, Jr.
 Holderman, Mary
 see Huber
 Holt, Mrs. Louise Black
 Hotchkiss, Ann
 see Fifield
 Hotchkiss, Grace
 see Leventry
 Howard, Lois
 see Pence
 Huber, Mrs. C. A.
 Hughes, Ruth
 see Scott
 Hugus, Martha
 see Hammond

 Inouye, Mrs. Ai

 James, Marion E.
 Jamison, Mildred
 see Platt
 Jarabines, Helen
 see Lobo
 Jerome, Janet
 Jessee, Mrs. Vivian Tritschue
 Johnson, Blythe
 see Wirth
 Johnson, Catharine
 see White
 Johnson, Lillian
 Johnson, Roberta

 Kannowski, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Spencer
 Kaplan, Sylvia
 Kenady, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Kenvin, Mrs. Burchard
 (Elizabeth Graff)
 Knight, Josephine
 Krppf, Mrs. Ida Mendenhall
 Kusnitz, Anne

 Labb, June
 Lakin, Mrs. Grace
 see Leventry
 Lambert, Mrs. Emily N.
 Lawlor, Elizabeth
 Lepper, Mrs. Lillian Pulver
 Leroy, Barbara
 see Ferris
 Leventry, Mrs. Grace Hotchkiss
 (Lakin)
 Linkhart, Helen
 see Sweeny
 Lobo, Mrs. Helen Jarabines
 Luttrell, Laura

 Mc Fall, Ruth Rhea
 Mc Keel, Mrs. Caroline Brunswick
 Mahala, Mrs. Mildred Gottlieb
 Malich, Mary
 Marsh, Mrs. Anna Gibson
 Martin, Mamie
 Martin, Shirley
 see Scofield
 Mason, Mrs. Anna Coulter
 Maud, Mrs. Dorothy Shipman
 Mayer, Leone
 Mendenhall, Ida
 see Krppf
 Metz, Mrs. Josephine Knight
 Meyers, Elinor
 see Simonson
 Michaely, Genevieve
 see Thatcher
 Miller, Ruth
 see Garbett
 Moessner, Paula
 see Smith
 Mohri, Mrs. August
 Montgomery, Luella
 Moquin, Belle
 Moshier, Mrs. Mary Baluk
 (Myers)
 Mosley, Mrs. Genevieve
 Streeter

- Nelson, Emily
 see Lambert
Nelson, Florence
 see Graham
Nelson, Helen
 see Brink
Nesbit, Beatrice
 see Oppenheim
Newkirk, Lail
- Oliver, Mrs. Madalyn
 Fifiield
O'Meara, Mary
 see Bayer
Oppenheim, Mrs. Beatrice
 Nesbit
- Papke, Pearl
 see Baboo
Patterson, Helen
Paulding, Olivia
 see Taylor
Pence, Mrs. Lois Howard
Pettibone, Patricia
Platt, Mrs. Mildred Jamieson
Pocock, Lois
 see Dunbar
Pospichel, Mrs. Margaret
 Ritchie
Post, Mrs. Anna Seaman
Povlinski, Frances
 see Bugay
Pulver, Lillian
 see Lepper
Pushkar, Martha
- Ransel, Mary Esther
 see Sayles
Rhodes, Mrs. Mabel E.
Ritchie, Margaret
 see Pospichel
Robbins, Jr., Mrs. Marie
 Hogan
Robinson, Caroline
Rofls, Clara E.
Rollitt, Mrs. Margaret Schrock
Ryan, Mrs. Madalyn Dickinson
- Sayles, Mrs. Mary Esther
 Ransel
Saylor, Cerilla C.
Saylor, Georgia M.
Schadd, Mrs. Florence Buenting
Schrock, Margaret L.
 see Rollitt
- Schuetzte, Sybil
Scofield, Mrs. Shirley Martin
Scott, Mrs. Ruth Hughes
Seaman, Anna
 see Post
Searcy, Katherine A.
Shaffer, Velma R.
Sharp, Katherine
Shaw, Ralph R.
Sherburne, Gladys
 see Thompson
Shipman, Dorothy
 see Maud
Shortz, Ruth
Simonson, Mrs. Elinor Meyers
Smith, Mrs. Paula Moessner
Smith, Ruth
Snowden, Mrs. Mildred
Spencer, Mrs. Lois Casement
Spencer, Mrs. Hazel Geier
Spencer, Zella Mae
 see Bryan
Squire, Mrs. Ruth Miller
 see Garbett
Stack, Mary
 see Stewart
Stewart, Mrs. Mary Stack
Stickney, Helen
Stokes, Mrs. Louise
Stoner, Mrs. Frederick
Streeter, Genevieve
 see Mosley
Swanson, Mrs. Dorothy Wood
Sweeny, Mrs. Helen Linkhart
Swenson, Mrs. Marion Voigt
- Taber, Marjorie
Taylor, Aidah
 see Gregg
Taylor, Mrs. Olivia Paulding
Thatcher, Mrs. Genevieve
 Michaely
Thomas, Dorothy
 see Bloxham
Thompson, Mrs. Gladys Sher-
 burne
Thornton, Rachel
 see Woodke
Travis, Ernestine
Trittchue, Vivian
 see Jessee
Turner, Mrs. Doris Hill
Van Winkle, Elizabeth
 see Badertscher

Van Winkle, Mrs. Ethel
Voigt, Marion
 see Swenson

Waddell, Fay
Welter, Jeanette
Wheeler, Winnifred
 see Finnerty
White, Mrs. Catharine
Wigginhorn, Elsie
Wiggins, Lynnette
 see Young

Wilcox, Leila B.
Winer, Sara
Wirth, Mrs. Blythe Johnson
Wood, Dorothy
 see Swanson
Wood, Mrs. Leo
Woodke, Mrs. Rachel Thornton
Young, Mrs. Lynnette Wiggins
Zimmerman, Minnie E.

MUNSTER

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Peters, Orpha Maud.

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